

Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic time, teachers have to adapt to many changes that could potentially make them more vulnerable to psychological distress.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and the factors for anxiety during the COVID-19 epidemic among the high school teachers in Sfax, Tunisia.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, for descriptive and analytical purposes, conducted on google drive in May 2021. We involved 97 junior and secondary school teachers from Sfax, Tunisia, practicing in public high schools. Anxiety was assessed by using Generalized Anxiety Disorder tool (GAD-7).

Results: The average age of the participants was 44.23 years old with a sex-ratio (M/F) of 0.32. Since the advent of COVID-19, 54.2% had presented sleep disturbances while 10.4% had suicidal thoughts. Among all participants, 77.8% were afraid of the virus transmission within the classroom or the school and 81.3% reported regular mask wear at work. The median score on the GAD-7 was 6.5 (Q1=3, Q3=11). Scores' distribution indicated that 68% of the participants had no to mild symptoms of anxiety while 32% had moderate to severe anxiety. Furthermore, the presence of anxiety was associated to the female gender ($p=0.01$), sleep disturbances ($p<0.001$), suicidal thoughts ($p=0.006$), and to the conviction that wearing masks blocks the transmission of voice, information or emotions between teacher and student ($p=0.025$).

Conclusions: During the COVID-19 outbreak, high school teachers in Sfax, Tunisia have high levels of anxiety. This can lead to a decreased effectiveness of their complex work.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; Covid-19; secondary school teachers

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Psychotropic drug repurposing for COVID-19: a systematic review

U. Isayeva^{1,2*}, G. Fico³, S. Gomes-Da-Costa³, M. Sagué Villavella³, A. Gimenez³, M. Manchia^{1,4} and A. Murru³

¹University of Cagliari, Section Of Psychiatry, Department Of Medical Sciences And Public Health, Cagliari, Italy; ²University of Cagliari, Division Of Neuroscience, Department Of Biomedical Sciences, Cagliari, Italy; ³University of Barcelona, Bipolar And Depressive Disorders Unit, Institute Of Neuroscience, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain and ⁴Dalhousie University, Department Of Pharmacology, Halifax, Canada

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Recently, several antidepressants, mood stabilizers, and antipsychotics have been suggested to have favorable effects in the treatment of COVID-19.

Objectives: The aim of this systematic review was to collect evidence from preclinical and clinical studies concerning the scientific evidence for the repurposing of psychotropic drugs in COVID-19 treatment.

Methods: Two independent authors searched PubMed-MEDLINE, Scopus, PsycInfo, Clinical Trial Registration Site US (ClinicalTrials.gov) databases, and reviewed the reference lists of articles for eligible articles published up to May 31st, 2021. All preclinical and clinical studies on the effect of any psychotropic drug on

Sars-CoV-2 or patients with COVID-19 were included. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used for the quality assessment of clinical studies. This systematic review adheres to the PRISMA guidelines.

Results: 22 studies were included in the synthesis: 9 clinical studies, 9 preclinical studies, and 4 computational studies. The use of antidepressants, both SSRI and non-SSRI, was associated with a reduced risk of severe complications of COVID-19. Several antipsychotics showed an increased risk for both Sars-CoV-2 infection and severe complications during COVID-19.

Conclusions: The current evidence supports a potential anti-SARS-CoV-2 role for several antidepressants, while the evidence on mood stabilizers or antipsychotics remains controversial. Drug repurposing proved highly successful in response to the current pandemic and psychotropic medications are widely used in clinical practice with well-known safety and tolerability profiles, showing antiviral, immunomodulatory, and anti-inflammatory properties, being perfect candidates for possible treatment of COVID-19. Further research will deliver optimized and specific therapeutic tools that will increase the preparedness of health systems for possible future epidemics.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Antidepressants; Antipsychotics; drug repurposing; Covid-19

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The impact of Covid-19 on the well-being of young people with conduct disorder and their families

M. Bull*, M. Livanou and R. Ball

Kingston University, Psychology, London, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly changed family dynamics and parents experience greater psychological distress. Conduct problems in young people have increased by 35%. However, it is not known how Covid-19 associated stresses have affected parenting practice, conduct problems, and comorbidities and what additional support is needed for families at risk.

Objectives: This study uses self-report measures and semi-structured interviews to examine and explore the impact of Covid-19 on the families of young people with conduct problems and comorbid mental health conditions.

Methods: This is a sequential mixed-methods study. Eligible families with children aged between 11-18 years have participated. One-hundred-and-eighty-two families have completed eight online questionnaires and 12 have participated in semi-structured follow-up interviews.

Results: Analyses indicate that parental harshness, warmth, educational background, and employment have a significant impact on Covid-19 exposure and worries, as well as significantly higher scores of conduct disorder symptoms. Interview codes reveal that young peoples' behaviour became more severe during the pandemic, and this was associated with reduced in-person support services, reduced personal space at home, and parents taking on the additional role of educator.

Conclusions: The findings suggest that Covid-19 is a significant risk factor to young people with conduct problems and their